

Office of the Secretary of Labor

§ 37.29

he or she must not have other responsibilities or activities that create a conflict, or the appearance of a conflict, with the responsibilities of an EO Officer.

§ 37.25 What are the responsibilities of an Equal Opportunity Officer?

An Equal Opportunity Officer is responsible for coordinating a recipient's obligations under this part. Those responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

(a) Serving as the recipient's liaison with CRC;

(b) Monitoring and investigating the recipient's activities, and the activities of the entities that receive WIA Title I funds from the recipient, to make sure that the recipient and its subrecipients are not violating their nondiscrimination and equal opportunity obligations under WIA Title I and this part;

(c) Reviewing the recipient's written policies to make sure that those policies are nondiscriminatory;

(d) Developing and publishing the recipient's procedures for processing discrimination complaints under §§ 37.76 through 37.79, and making sure that those procedures are followed;

(e) Reporting directly to the appropriate official (including, but not limited to, the State WIA Director, Governor's WIA Liaison, Job Corps Center Director, SESA Administrator, or LWIA grant recipient) about equal opportunity matters;

(f) Undergoing training (at the recipient's expense) to maintain competency, if the Director requires him or her, and/or his or her staff, to do so; and

(g) If applicable, overseeing the development and implementation of the recipient's Methods of Administration under § 37.54.

§ 37.26 What are a recipient's obligations relating to the Equal Opportunity Officer?

A recipient has the following obligations:

(a) Making the Equal Opportunity Officer's name, and his or her position title, address, and telephone number (voice and TDD/TTY) public;

(b) Ensuring that the EO Officer's identity and contact information appears on all internal and external com-

munications about the recipient's non-discrimination and equal opportunity programs;

(c) Assigning sufficient staff and resources to the Equal Opportunity Officer, and providing him or her with the necessary support of top management, to ensure compliance with the non-discrimination and equal opportunity provisions of WIA and this part; and

(d) Ensuring that the EO Officer and his/her staff are afforded the opportunity to receive the training necessary and appropriate to maintain competency.

§ 37.27 What are the obligations of small recipients regarding Equal Opportunity Officers?

Although small recipients do not need to designate Equal Opportunity Officers who have the full range of responsibilities listed above, they must designate an individual who will be responsible for developing and publishing of complaint procedures, and the processing of complaints, as explained in §§ 37.76 through 37.79.

§ 37.28 What are the obligations of service providers regarding Equal Opportunity Officers?

Service providers, as defined in § 37.4, are not required to designate an Equal Opportunity Officer. The obligation for ensuring service provider compliance with the nondiscrimination and equal opportunity provisions of WIA and this part rests with the Governor or LWIA grant recipient, as specified in the State's Methods of Administration.

NOTICE AND COMMUNICATION

§ 37.29 What are a recipient's obligations to disseminate its equal opportunity policy?

(a) A recipient must provide initial and continuing notice that it does not discriminate on any prohibited ground. This notice must be provided to:

(1) Registrants, applicants, and eligible applicants/registrants;

(2) Participants;

(3) Applicants for employment and employees;

(4) Unions or professional organizations that hold collective bargaining or professional agreements with the recipient;

§ 37.30

(5) Subrecipients that receive WIA Title I funds from the recipient; and

(6) Members of the public, including those with impaired vision or hearing.

(b) As provided in § 37.9, the recipient must take appropriate steps to ensure that communications with individuals with disabilities are as effective as communications with others.

§ 37.30 What specific wording must the notice contain?

The notice must contain the following specific wording:

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IS THE LAW

It is against the law for this recipient of Federal financial assistance to discriminate on the following bases:

against any individual in the United States, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, political affiliation or belief; and

against any beneficiary of programs financially assisted under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA), on the basis of the beneficiary's citizenship/status as a lawfully admitted immigrant authorized to work in the United States, or his or her participation in any WIA Title I-financially assisted program or activity.

The recipient must not discriminate in any of the following areas:

deciding who will be admitted, or have access, to any WIA Title I-financially assisted program or activity;

providing opportunities in, or treating any person with regard to, such a program or activity; or

making employment decisions in the administration of, or in connection with, such a program or activity.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU BELIEVE YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DISCRIMINATION

If you think that you have been subjected to discrimination under a WIA Title I-financially assisted program or activity, you may file a complaint within 180 days from the date of the alleged violation with either:

the recipient's Equal Opportunity Officer (or the person whom the recipient has designated for this purpose); or

the Director, Civil Rights Center (CRC), U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Room N-4123, Washington, DC 20210.

If you file your complaint with the recipient, you must wait either until the recipient issues a written Notice of Final Action, or until 90 days have passed (whichever is sooner), before filing with the Civil Rights Center (see address above).

If the recipient does not give you a written Notice of Final Action within 90 days of the

29 CFR Subtitle A (7-1-13 Edition)

day on which you filed your complaint, you do not have to wait for the recipient to issue that Notice before filing a complaint with CRC. However, you must file your CRC complaint within 30 days of the 90-day deadline (in other words, within 120 days after the day on which you filed your complaint with the recipient).

If the recipient does give you a written Notice of Final Action on your complaint, but you are dissatisfied with the decision or resolution, you may file a complaint with CRC. You must file your CRC complaint within 30 days of the date on which you received the Notice of Final Action.

§ 37.31 Where must the notice required by §§ 37.29 and 37.30 be published?

(a) At a minimum, the notice required by §§ 37.29 and 37.30 must be:

(1) Posted prominently, in reasonable numbers and places;

(2) Disseminated in internal memoranda and other written or electronic communications;

(3) Included in handbooks or manuals; and

(4) Made available to each participant, and made part of each participant's file.

(b) The notice must be provided in appropriate formats to individuals with visual impairments. Where notice has been given in an alternate format to a participant with a visual impairment, a record that such notice has been given must be made a part of the participant's file.

§ 37.32 When must the notice required by §§ 37.29 and 37.30 be provided?

The notice required by §§ 37.29 and 37.30 must be initially provided within 90 days of the effective date of this part, or of the date this part first applies to the recipient, whichever comes later.

§ 37.33 Who is responsible for meeting the notice requirement with respect to service providers?

The Governor or the LWIA grant recipient, as determined by the Governor and as provided in that State's Methods of Administration, will be responsible for meeting the notice requirement provided in Sections 37.29 and 37.30 with respect to a State's service providers.